

06-08-00

19

JCS71 U.S. PTO  
09/589426JCS71 U.S. PTO  
09/589426

09/07/90

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS  
Washington D.C. 20231  
Box Patent Applications

Case Docket No. FUJA 17.393  
Filed by Express Mail  
(Receipt No. EL522391854US)  
on June 7, 2000  
pursuant to 37 CFR 1.10  
by Lydia Gonzalez

S I R:

Transmitted herewith for filing is: ☒ a new application  
[ ] a c-i-p application of S.N. \_\_\_\_\_ filed \_\_\_\_\_

Inventor(s): Shigefumi MASUDA; Hiroo TAMURA; Minoru ISHIDA;  
Kazunari INOUE; Takayuki TYOU

For: INGRESS NOISE CONTROL SYSTEM AND INGRESS NOISE BLOCKING  
DEVICE

Enclosed are:

- ☒ 5 sheets of drawings. (Figs. 1-5)  
☒ Specification, including claims and abstract ( 15 pages)  
☒ Declaration  
☒ An assignment of the Invention to FUJITSU LIMITED  
☒ A certified copy of Japanese Application No(s). 11-159438  
☒ An associate power of attorney  
☐ A verified statement to establish small entity status under 37 CFR 1.9 and 37 CFR 1.27  
☒ Post card  
☒ Recording fee (as indicated below)  
☐ Information Disclosure Statement, PTO-1449, copies of \_\_\_\_ references  
☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_

	Col. 1	Col. 2
FOR:	NO. FILED	NO. EXTRA
BASIC FEE		
TOTAL CLAIMS	8-20 =	0
INDEP CLAIMS	2-3 =	0
<input type="checkbox"/> MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIMS PRESENTED		

\*If the difference in Col. 1 is less than  
zero, enter "0" in Col. 2

SMALL ENTITY	
RATE	FEE
	\$345
x 9 =	\$
x 39 =	\$
x 130 =	\$
TOTAL	\$

OTHER THAN A SMALL ENTITY	
RATE	FEE
	\$690
x 18 =	\$
x 78 =	\$
x 260 =	\$
TOTAL	\$690

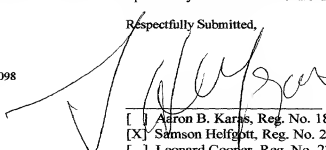
☐ Please charge our Deposit Account No. 08-1634 the amount of \_\_\_\_\_ to cover the filing fee  
and recording fee (if any)

☒ A check in the amount of \$730.00 to cover the filing fee and the recording fee (if any) is enclosed.

☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment of any fee associated with this communication or  
credit overpayment to Deposit Account No. 08-1634. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

Helgott & Karas, P.C.  
60<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Empire State Building  
New York, New York 10118-6098  
(212)643-5000

Respectfully Submitted,



Date: 6/7/00

Any fee due with this paper, not fully  
covered by an enclosed check, may be  
charged on Deposit Acct No. 08-1634

- ☐ Aaron B. Karas, Reg. No. 18,923  
☒ Samson Helgott, Reg. No. 23,072  
☐ Leonard Cooper, Reg. No. 27, 625  
☐ Linda S. Chan, Reg. No. 42,400  
☐ Jacqueline M. Steady, Reg. No. 44,354  
☐ Harris A. Wolin, Reg. No. 39,432

INGRESS NOISE CONTROL SYSTEM AND  
INGRESS NOISE BLOCKING DEVICE

## 5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

## 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an ingress noise control system and an ingress noise blocking device which are used in a cable system.

10 A cable system is known that provides two-way communication using different frequency bands for transmission of upstream and downstream signals. In such a system, upstream signals from many users (terminal equipments) are combined for transmission to a head end (center). At this time, noise from each user (terminal equipment) is also coupled into the signal stream, causing S/N degradation. There is therefore a need to reduce this noise.

## 2. Description of the Related Art

20 Figure 1 is an explanatory diagram of a CATV system, in which reference numeral 51 is a center, 52 is a two-way amplifier, 53-1 and 53-2 are distributors, and 54-11, 54-12, ..., 54-21, ... are terminal equipments. The CATV system can be built to provide various  
25 communication services such as on-demand CATV, cable telephony, Internet connections, etc. via coaxial cable or optical fiber transmission line.

The two-way amplifier 52 is included to amplify signals attenuated in transmission, and a plurality of  
30 such amplifiers are provided in the CATV system, depending on the transmission distance. The distributors 53-1 and 53-2 connect between the trunk transmission line and the plurality of terminal equipments, and each distributor employs, for example, an eight-branch design.  
35 The available spectrum is divided into two frequency bands, for example, a frequency band of 5 MHz to 55 MHz for upstream signals and a frequency band of 70 MHz to

Filed by Express Mail  
(Receipt No. 11522918545)  
on 6/1/00  
pursuant to 37 C.F.R. 1.10.  
by KEP/0007

770 MHz for downstream signals, enabling the upstream and downstream signals to be separated from each other according to the frequency band. For the modulation scheme, it is common to employ phase modulation such as BPSK, QPSK, QAM, or the like. Transmission rates heretofore known include 160 kbps, 320 kbps, 640 kbps, 2560 kbps or 256 kbps, 1544 kbps, 3088 kbps, etc.

Downstream signals from the center (head end) 51 are distributed through the distributors 53-1 and 53-2 to the respective branch transmission lines for transmission to the terminal equipments 54-11, 54-12, ..., 54-21, ... On the other hand, upstream signals from the respective terminal equipments are transmitted toward the center 51 through the opposite path to that for the downstream signals. In that case, the upstream signals are combined together in the distributors.

The upstream signals are transmitted from the terminal equipments toward the center 51 via the distributors 53-1 and 53-2; at this time, noise components from each terminal equipment are added in the signal stream. This added noise is known as ingress noise. If the ingress noise is due to induction, etc. from radio circuitry, it is known to provide a system that transmits the upstream signal by converting its frequency to a frequency different from that of the radio circuitry.

However, when a user terminal equipment is removed because the user is moving or for other reason, the transmission line will be left open, allowing a high level of noise to enter. This kind of noise cannot be reduced by frequency conversion. Furthermore, since the signal component is zero and only the noise component is transmitted, the noise is sequentially summed through the distributors 53-1 and 53-2, increasing the ingress noise and thus significantly degrading S/N; this can render the discrimination of upstream signals impossible at the center and can lead to a system down situation.

# SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In view of the above-outlined problems, it is an object of the present invention to eliminate the effects of such ingress noise.

5       The present invention provides (1) an ingress noise control system for use in a CATV system providing two-way communication using different frequency bands for transmission of upstream and downstream signals, wherein an ingress noise blocking device which includes a  
10       synchronous detection controller and a gate switch circuit, and which turns on the gate switch circuit only when an upstream signal is synchronously detected, to pass the upstream signal therethrough, is provided in an upstream signal transmission path.

15       (2) The ingress noise control system can be constructed to include a configuration for judging whether or not the upstream signal is a valid upstream signal, based on the spectrum of the upstream signal when the upstream signal is synchronously detected by the  
20       synchronous detection controller, and for turning on the gate switch circuit to pass the valid upstream signal therethrough only when the upstream signal is judged to be a valid upstream signal.

25       (3) The ingress noise blocking device of the present invention comprises: first and second separation filters for separating upstream and downstream signals using different frequency bands in a two-way CATV system; a gate switch circuit for passing or not passing the upstream signal between the first and second separation  
30       filters; and a synchronous detection controller for turning on the gate switch circuit only when the upstream signal is synchronously detected.

35       (4) The ingress noise blocking device can be constructed to include a synchronous detection judging unit which obtains the spectrum of the upstream signal synchronously detected by the synchronous detection controller, and which, based on the ratio of signal

levels at predetermined frequencies, judges whether or not the upstream signal is a valid upstream signal, and turns on the gate switch circuit only when the upstream signal is judged to be a valid upstream signal.

- 5       (5) The synchronous detection controller can be configured as a differential detection circuit which includes a delay circuit for delaying the upstream signal and a synchronous detector for multiplying the upstream signal with the signal delayed by the delay circuit.

10       BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will be more clearly understood from the description as set forth below with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is an explanatory diagram of a CATV system.

- 15       Figure 2 is an explanatory diagram of an ingress noise blocking device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

- 20       Figure 3 is an explanatory diagram of a synchronous detection controller according to the embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 4 is a diagram for explaining the operation of the embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 5 is an explanatory diagram of the embodiment of the present invention.

25       DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

- Figure 2 is an explanatory diagram of an ingress noise blocking device according to an embodiment of the present invention, in which reference numerals 1 and 2 are first and second separation filters, respectively, 3 is a high-pass filter (HPF), 4 is a low-pass filter (LPF), 5 is a gate switch circuit (GSW), 6 is a synchronous detection controller, and 7 is an indicator.

- 35       This ingress noise blocking device is installed in an upstream signal path. A downstream signal from the center is separated by the high-pass filter 3 in the first separation filter 1. An upstream signal from the terminal equipment side is separated by the low-pass

filter 4 in the second separation filter 2. The upstream signal is input to the gate switch circuit 5 and also to the synchronous detection controller 6. The gate switch circuit 5 is a high-frequency switch circuit constructed from a transistor, a diode, or the like, and is controlled on and off by the synchronous detection controller 6. The upstream signal is blocked when this switch is turned off.

The downstream and upstream signals are transmitted using phase modulation such as BPSK, QPSK, QAM, or the like, as previously noted. The synchronous detection controller 6 demodulates the upstream signal for detection or differential detection, and detects whether or not the signal is a valid signal. If the signal consists only of noise components, synchronous detection is not possible, and the gate switch circuit 5 is turned off. This prevents the noise components from being transmitted to the center. Ingress noise can thus be blocked. On the other hand, if the signal is a valid signal, synchronous detection is possible, so that the gate switch circuit 5 is turned on to pass the valid upstream signal for transmission to the center. At the time of the synchronous detection, a visual indication that the upstream signal is being transmitted can be provided using the indicator 7 constructed from a light-emitting diode or a lamp.

Figure 3 is an explanatory diagram of the synchronous detection controller according to the embodiment of the present invention, in which reference numeral 11 is a band-pass filter (BPF), 12 is a synchronous detector, 13 is a delay circuit, 14 is a low-pass filter (LPF), 15 is a synchronous detection judging unit, and 16 is a spectrum detector.

The synchronous detection controller shown in this embodiment is configured to differentially detect phase modulated upstream signals. An upstream signal is input to the synchronous detector 12 and the delay circuit 13

via the band-pass filter 11; in the synchronous detector 12, the upstream signal is multiplied by the signal delayed through the delay circuit 13, and the synchronously detected output signal is fed into the low-pass filter 14 where its high-frequency components are removed to obtain the baseband signal. When the baseband signal is obtained, the synchronous detection judging unit 15 judges that an upstream signal has been input, and turns on the gate switch circuit 5 in Figure 2, while presenting a visual indication of this ON state, for example, by illuminating the indicator 7.

The spectrum detector 16 detects the spectrum of the upstream signal; if the signal consists only of noise, the spectral levels are nearly equal over the entire frequency range. On the other hand, in the case of a valid upstream signal, the spectral level of the signal component becomes larger. When it is judged that an upstream signal has been input, based on the signal passed through the low-pass filter 14, there are cases where the noise has been synchronously detected; therefore, the synchronous detection judging unit 15 judges the spectral level of the signal component at that time and, if the signal component level is large, then determines that the signal that has been input is no doubt a valid upstream signal.

Figure 4 is a diagram for explaining the operation of an embodiment of the present invention in which part (a) is a schematic depiction of burst transmission data consisting of a preamble and data, where SYN denotes the period required in the synchronous detection controller 6 (see Figure 2) for synchronous detection and SW indicates the period during which the gate switch circuit 5 is held in the on state. The preamble contains bits for bit synchronization, etc. and, using these bits, the synchronous detection controller 6 carries out synchronous detection.

If it is assumed that the signal is a baseband

signal with a periodic phase modulation such as  $\pi$ , 0,  $\pi$ , 0, ..., the synchronization part of the preamble is, for example, "101010...". Accordingly, when such a baseband signal pattern is obtained, it can be determined that the upstream signal has been synchronously detected but, in the case of other patterns, it can be determined that noise has been detected. When the upstream signal is synchronously detected, the gate switch circuit 5 is turned on to let the upstream signal pass through. Therefore, before the gate switch circuit 5 is turned on, the upstream signal is transmitted to the center with a portion of the preamble omitted as shown in part (b). Here, the preamble is set to have a sufficient length if a portion of it is omitted, even in the case of the ordinary burst transmission data.

Parts (c), (d), and (e) each show the levels of the frequencies F1, F2, and F3 detected by the spectrum detector 16 in Figure 3. If all the levels are nearly equal as shown in part (e), for example, it is determined that the signal consists only of noise. That is, since the noise is distributed over the wide frequency range, the levels of the frequencies F1, F2, and F3 are nearly equal. On the other hand, when the signal component consists, for example, of the frequency F1, then if the level of this frequency F1 is larger than those of the other frequencies F2 and F3 as shown in part (c), it is determined that the signal is a valid upstream signal. When the signal component consists of the frequency F3, as shown in part (d), it is likewise determined that the signal is a valid upstream signal. Alternatively, the spectral distribution such as shown in part (c) is compared with a prestored signal spectrum and, if they match, it is determined that the signal is a valid one.

As a result, when it is determined that the signal has been synchronously detected, as described above, if the signal is judged to be a valid signal based on the detection output of the spectrum detector 16, the



synchronous detection judging unit 15 determines that the signal is no doubt a valid upstream signal, and turns on the gate switch circuit 5. On the other hand, in the case of the spectrum consisting only of noise as shown in part (e), the signal is judged to be noise, and the gate switch circuit 5 is turned off.

Figure 5 is an explanatory diagram of the embodiment of the present invention, showing one example of where the above-described ingress noise blocking device can be installed. In the figure, reference numeral 31 is a two-way amplification unit, 32-1 and 32-2 are distribution units, 33 is terminal equipment, 34 is a two-way amplifier, 35, 37, and 40 are each an ingress noise blocking device, and 36, 38, and 39 are distributors.

The two-way amplification unit 31 amplifies both the upstream and downstream signals traveling to and from the center (not shown) by using the two-way amplifier 35. The ingress noise blocking device 35 can be installed in this two-way amplification unit 31. In that case, upstream signals passed through the distribution units 32-1 and 32-2 are synchronously detected and, if there is a valid upstream signal, the gate switch circuit 5 (see Figure 2) is turned on to transmit the upstream signal to the center. In the case of a signal consisting only of noise, the gate switch circuit 5 is turned off to block the transmission of ingress noise to the center.

In the case of the ingress noise blocking device 37 installed in the distribution unit 32-1, the distributor 36 separates downstream signals into signals directed to the next distribution unit 32-2 and signals directed to the terminal equipments via the ingress noise blocking device 37, and the distributor 38 distributes the downstream signals to the respective terminal equipments 33; in the reverse direction, upstream signals from the terminal equipments 33 are combined in the distributor 38 and synchronously detected at the ingress noise blocking device 37, and the gate switch circuit 5 is turned on

only for a valid upstream signal, to transmit the upstream signal to the center via the distributor 36.

In the case of the ingress noise blocking device 40 installed in the distribution unit 32-2, the ingress  
5 noise blocking device 40 is provided for the plurality of terminal equipments 33 connected to the distributor 39. Then, upstream signals from the terminal equipments 33 are synchronously detected, and the gate switch circuit 5 in the ingress noise blocking device 40 is turned on only  
10 for a valid upstream signal, to transmit the upstream signal to the center via the distributor 39. If any terminal equipment 33 is removed and the cable end is left open, the upstream signal will consist only of noise; since, in that case, the gate switch circuit 5 in  
15 the ingress noise blocking device 40 is turned off, the noise component can be prevented from entering the upstream signals being transmitted from the other terminal equipments 33.

Further, since the ingress noise blocking devices  
20 35, 37, and 40 can each be constructed to operate on, for example, 5 VDC at 100 to 150 mA, a portion of the operating power being supplied to the two-way amplification unit 34 through a cable can, for example, be directed to the ingress noise blocking device 35  
25 installed in the two-way amplification unit 31. Likewise, for the ingress noise blocking devices 37 and 40 installed in the distributions blocks 32-1 and 32-2, power can be supplied through a cable from the two-way amplification unit 31 side. In the case of the ingress  
30 noise blocking device 40, since it is provided for the respective terminal equipments 33, the system can be constructed so that the operating power is supplied from user premises via a cable modem or the like at each  
terminal equipment 33.

35 In the case of cables installed on utility poles, it is usual to mount the distribution units 32-1 and 32-2 on utility poles, while in the case of underground cables,

it is usual to place the distribution units under manholes. Accordingly, if the indicator 7 (see Figure 2) on each of the ingress noise blocking devices 37 and 40 is constructed to illuminate in two colors, for example, red and green so that the indicator illuminates in red when the upstream signal consists only of noise and the gate switch circuit 5 is turned off, and in green when a valid upstream signal is synchronously detected and the gate switch circuit 5 is turned on, then it becomes possible to identify the system operating state by viewing the indication presented by the indicator 7 on each of the ingress noise blocking devices 37 and 40, and this indication can be effectively used, for example, when locating a fault.

The present invention is not limited to the embodiments disclosed herein, but various changes and modifications may be made; for example, for the synchronous detection controller 6, not only the differential detection design but also the synchronous detection design involving the extraction of a carrier wave can be employed. Furthermore, since the spectrum detector 16 is provided to discriminate between the noise component and the signal component, the spectrum detector 16 can be constructed to detect levels using a band-pass filter having a pass band in the frequency range of the upstream signal in combination with a band-pass filter having a pass band in other frequency range.

As described above, according to the present invention, the ingress noise blocking device including the synchronous detection controller 6 and the gate switch circuit 5 is installed in the upstream signal path leading from the terminal equipment side, where the distributor, two-way amplifier, etc. are provided, to the center side, and only when an upstream signal is synchronously detected, is the gate switch circuit 5 turned on to let the upstream signal pass through; otherwise, the gate switch circuit 5 is turned off to

block ingress noise. Accordingly, even in cases where cable end is left open in the system, the present invention has the advantage of being able to reliably suppress noise flowing to the center side.

- 5           Further, when the differential detection design is employed for the synchronous detection of the upstream signal at the synchronous detection controller 6, the advantage is that the circuit configuration can be made relatively simple, compact, and economical. This, 10 therefore, offers the advantage that the device can be easily placed inside the distribution unit mounted on a utility pole or the like.

What is claimed is:

1. An ingress noise control system for use in a cable system providing two-way communication using different frequency bands for transmission of upstream and downstream signals, wherein

an ingress noise blocking device, which includes a synchronous detection controller and a gate switch circuit, and which turns on the gate switch circuit only when an upstream signal is synchronously detected, to pass the upstream signal therethrough, is provided in a transmission path of the upstream signal.

2. An ingress noise control system according to claim 1, including a configuration for judging whether or not the upstream signal is a valid upstream signal, based on a spectrum of the upstream signal when the upstream signal is synchronously detected by the synchronous detection controller, and for turning on the gate switch circuit to pass the valid upstream signal therethrough only when the upstream signal is judged to be a valid upstream signal.

3. An ingress noise blocking device comprising:  
first and second separation filters for separating upstream and downstream signals using different frequency bands in a cable system;

a gate switch circuit for passing or not passing the upstream signal between the first and second separation filters; and

a synchronous detection controller for turning on the gate switch circuit only when the upstream signal is synchronously detected.

4. An ingress noise blocking device according to claim 3, including a synchronous detection judging unit which obtains a spectrum of the upstream signal synchronously detected by the synchronous detection controller, and which, based on the ratio of signal levels at predetermined frequencies, judges whether or not the upstream signal is a valid upstream signal, and

turns on the gate switch circuit only when the upstream signal is judged to be a valid upstream signal.

5           5. An ingress noise blocking device according to claim 3, wherein the synchronous detection controller has a differential detection circuit configuration which includes a delay circuit for delaying the upstream signal and a synchronous detector for multiplying the upstream signal by the signal delayed by the delay circuit.

10           6. An ingress noise blocking device according to claim 4, wherein the synchronous detection controller has a differential detection circuit configuration which includes a delay circuit for delaying the upstream signal and a synchronous detector for multiplying the upstream signal by the signal delayed by the delay circuit.

15           7. An ingress noise blocking device according to claim 3, wherein the synchronous detection controller comprises:

20                 a band-pass filter for passing only the upstream signal falling within a prescribed frequency band;

                  a delay circuit for delaying the signal passed through the band-pass filter;

25                 a synchronous detection circuit for performing synchronous detection using the signal passed through the band-pass filter and the signal delayed through the delay circuit;

                  a low-pass filter for generating a baseband signal from a detected signal supplied from the synchronous detection circuit; and

30                 a synchronous detection judging unit for judging the presence or absence of the upstream signal based on the presence or absence of the baseband signal from the low-pass filter.

35           8. An ingress noise blocking device according to claim 7, wherein the synchronous detection controller further includes a spectrum detector for detecting a spectrum of the upstream signal, and wherein the

synchronous detection judging unit judges the presence or absence of the upstream signal based on the presence or absence of the baseband signal from the synchronous detection circuit and on spectral characteristics

5 detected by the spectrum detector.

INGRESS NOISE CONTROL SYSTEM AND  
INGRESS NOISE BLOCKING DEVICE

5

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

10 The present invention concerns an ingress noise  
control system and an ingress noise blocking device which  
are used in a cable system to suppress ingress noise. In  
the cable system providing two-way communication using  
different frequency bands for transmission of upstream  
and downstream signals, the ingress noise control system  
15 includes, within a distribution unit, a two-way  
amplification unit, etc. provided in an upstream signal  
transmission path, a synchronous detection controller 6  
for synchronously detecting the upstream signal  
transmitted from terminal equipment and separated by a  
20 low-pass filter 4 in a second separation filter 2, a gate  
switch circuit 5 which is turned on by the synchronous  
detection controller 6 to pass the upstream signal only  
when the upstream signal is synchronously detected, and  
an indicator 7 for indicating the on/off state of the  
25 gate switch circuit 5.



$\frac{1}{5}$ 

Fig.1

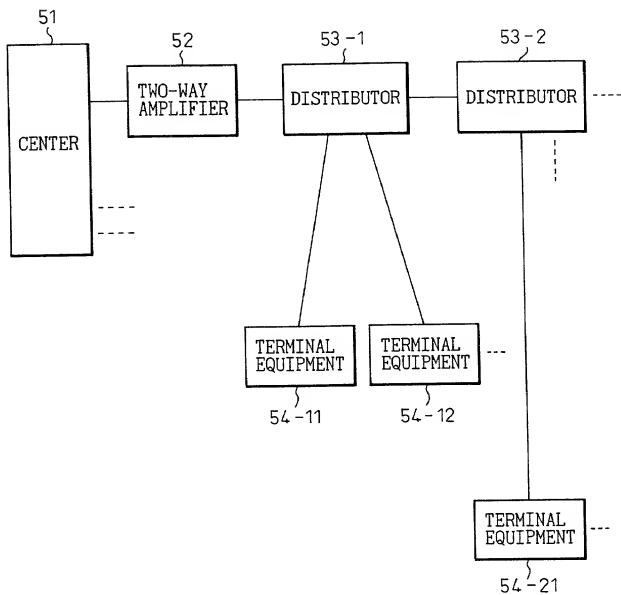


Fig.2

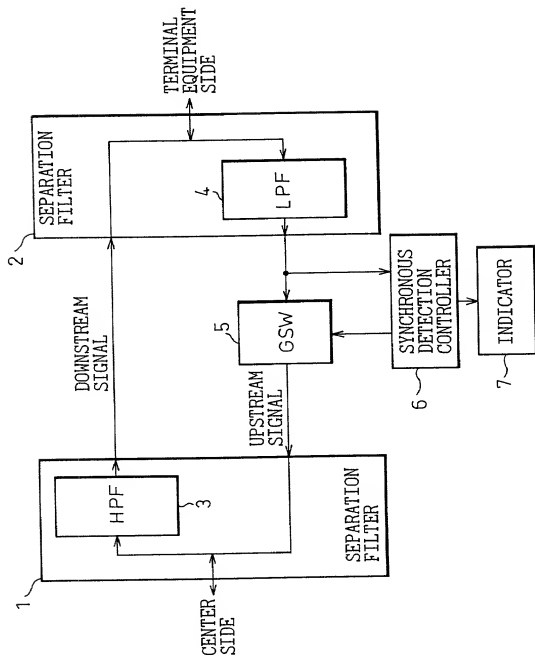


Fig.3

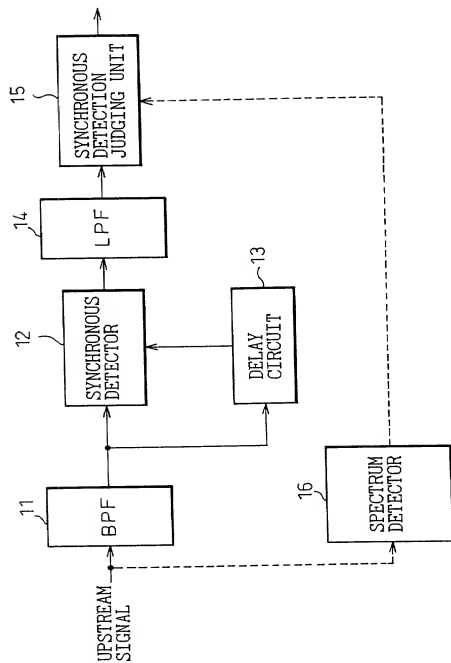


Fig.4

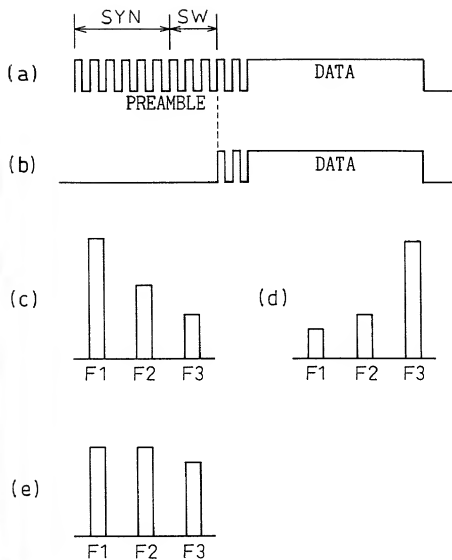
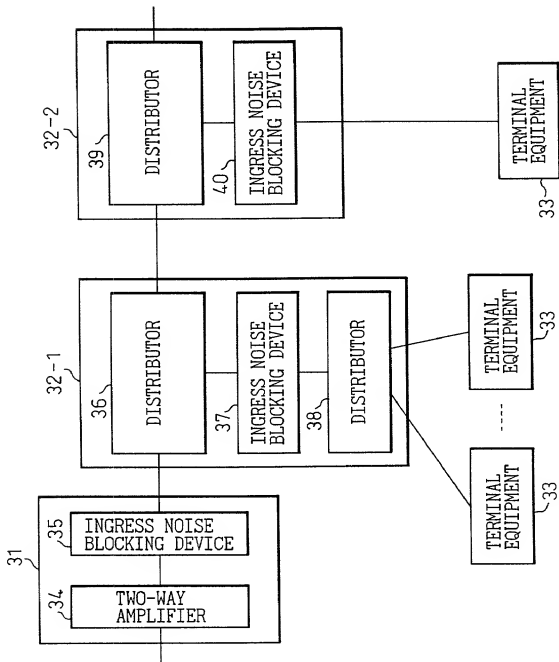


Fig.5



Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

## Declaration and Power of Attorney For Patent Application

### 特許出願宣言書及び委任状

### Japanese Language Declaration

### 日本語宣言書

下々の氏名を発明者として、私は以下の通り宣言します。

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

私の住所、私書箱、国籍は下記の私の氏名の後に記載された通りです。

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated next to my name.

下記の名称の発明に関して請求範囲に記載され、特許出願している発明内容について、私が最初かつ唯一の発明者（下記の氏名が一つの場合）もしくは最初かつ共同発明者であると（下記の名称が複数の場合）信じています。

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

INGRESS NOISE CONTROL SYSTEM AND INGRESS NOISE BLOCKING DEVICE

上記発明の明細書（下記の欄でx印がついていない場合は、本表に添付）は、

the specification of which is attached hereto unless the following box is checked:

☐ 月 日に出発され、米出国願番号または特許協定条約国際出願番号を \_\_\_\_\_ とし、  
（該当する場合） \_\_\_\_\_ に訂正されました。

☐ was filed on \_\_\_\_\_  
as United States Application Number or  
PCT International Application Number  
\_\_\_\_\_ and was amended on  
\_\_\_\_\_ (if applicable).

私は、特許請求範囲を含む上記訂正後の明細書を検討し、内容を理解していることをここに表明します。

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

私は、連邦規則法典第37編第1条56項に定義されるとおり、特許資格の有無について重要な情報を開示する義務があることを認めます。

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56.

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

## Japanese Language Declaration (日本語宣言書)

私は、米国法典第35編119条(a)-(d)項又は365条(b)項に基づき、米国外の国の少なくとも一カ国を指定している特許協力条約365(a)項に基づく国際出願、又は外国での特許出願もしくは発明者証の出願についての外国優先権をここに主張するとともに、優先権を主張している、本出願の前に出願された特許または発明者証の外国出願を以下に、枠内をマークすることで、示しています。

### Prior Foreign Application(s)

外国での先行出願  
11-159438 (Pat.Appln.) Japan

(Number) (Country)  
(番号) (国名)

(Number) (Country)  
(番号) (国名)

私、第35編米国法典119条(e)項に基づいて下記の米国外特許出願規定に記載された権利をここに主張いたします。

(Application No.) (Filing Date)  
(出願番号) (出願日)

私は、下記の米国法典第35編1212条に基づいて下記の米国外特許出願に記載された権利、又は米国を指定している特許協力条約365条(c)項に基づく権利をここに主張します。また、本出願の各請求範囲の内容が米国法典第35編112条第1項又は特許協力条約で規定された方法で先行する米国外特許出願に開示されていない限り、その先行米国外特許出願提出日以降で本出願書の日本国内または特許協力条約国際提出日までの期間中に入手された、連邦規則法典第37編1条56項で定義された特許資格の有無に関する重要な情報について開示義務があることを認識しています。

(Application No.) (Filing Date)  
(出願番号) (出願日)

(Application No.) (Filing Date)  
(出願番号) (出願日)

私は、私自身の知識に基づいて本宣言書で私が行なう表明が真実であり、かつ私の入手した情報と私の信じていることに基づく表明が全て真実であると信じていること、さらに故意になされた虚偽の表明及びそれと同等の行為は米国法典第18編第1001条に基づき、罰金または拘禁、もしくはその両方により処罰されること、そしてそのような故意による虚偽の表明を行えば、出願した、又は既に許可された特許の有効性が失われることを認識し、よってここに上記のごとく宣言を致します。

I hereby claim foreign priority under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119 (a)-(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Priority Not Claimed  
優先権主張なし

7/June/1999

(Day/Month/Year Filed)  
(出願年月日)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)  
(出願年月日)

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

(Application No.) (Filing Date)  
(出願番号) (出願日)

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 120 of any United States application(s), or 365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT International filing date of application.

(Status: Patented, Pending, Abandoned)  
(現況: 特許許可済、係属中、放棄済)

(Status: Patented, Pending, Abandoned)  
(現況: 特許許可済、係属中、放棄済)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

## Japanese Language Declaration

(日本語宣言書)

委任状: 私は下記の発明者として、本出願に関する一切の手続きを米特許商標局に対して遂行する弁理士または代理人として、下記の者を指名いたします。(弁護士、または代理人の氏名及び登録番号を明記のこと)

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith (list name and registration number)

書類送付先

Aaron B. KARAS, Reg. No. 18,923; Samson HELFGOTT, Reg. No. 23,072 and Leonard COOPER Reg. No. 27,625  
Send Correspondence to:

HELFGOTT & KARAS, P.C.  
Empire State Building, 60th Floor  
New York, New York 10118  
United States of America

直接電話連絡先: (名前及び電話番号)

Direct Telephone Calls to: (name and telephone number)

Helfgott & Karas, P.C.  
(212) 643-5000

唯一または第一発明者名	Full name of sole or first inventor	Shigefumi Masuda
発明者の署名	Inventor's signature	<i>Shigefumi Masuda</i>
日付	Date	May 24, 2000
住所	Residence	Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa, Japan
国籍	Citizenship	Japanese
私書箱	Post Office Address	c/o FUJITSU LIMITED, 1-1, Kamikodanaka 4-chome, Nakahara-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa 211-8588, Japan
第二共同発明者	Full name of second joint inventor, if any	Hiroo Tamura
第二共同発明者	Second inventor's signature	<i>Hiroo Tamura</i>
日付	Date	May 24, 2000
住所	Residence	Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa, Japan
国籍	Citizenship	Japanese
私書箱	Post Office Address	c/o FUJITSU LIMITED, 1-1, Kamikodanaka 4-chome, Nakahara-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa 211-8588, Japan

(第三以降の共同発明者についても同様に記載し、署名をすること)

(Supply similar information and signature for third and subsequent joint inventors.)



第三共同発明者		Full name of third joint inventor, if any Minoru Ishida
第三共同発明者	日付	Third inventor's signature      Date <i>Minoru Ishida</i> May 24, 2000
住 所		Residence Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa, Japan
国 籍		Citizenship Japanese
私書箱		Post Office Address c/o FUJITSU LIMITED, 1-1, Kamikodanaka 4-chome, Nakahara-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa 211-8588, Japan
第四共同発明者		Full name of fourth joint inventor, if any Kazunari Inoue
第四共同発明者	日付	Fourth inventor's signature      Date <i>Kazunari Inoue</i> May 24, 2000
住 所		Residence Kamakura-shi, Kanagawa, Japan
国 籍		Citizenship Japanese
私書箱		Post Office Address c/o Miharu Communications Co., Ltd., 1285, Iwase, Kamakura-city, Kanagawa, Japan

第五共同発明者		Full name of fifth joint inventor, if any Takayuki Tyou
第五共同発明者	日付	Fifth inventor's signature      Date <i>Takayuki Tyou</i> May 24, 2000
住 所		Residence Kamakura-shi, Kanagawa, Japan
国 籍		Citizenship Japanese
私書箱		Post Office Address c/o Miharu Communications Co., Ltd., 1285, Iwase, Kamakura-city, Kanagawa, Japan
第六共同発明者		Full name of sixth joint inventor, if any
第六共同発明者	日付	Sixth inventor's signature      Date
住 所		Residence
国 籍		Citizenship
私書箱		Post Office Address

(第七以降の共同発明者についても同様に  
記載し、署名をすること)

(Supply similar information and signature for  
seventh and subsequent joint inventors.)

THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the Application of: **Shigefumi MASUDA et al.**

Filed: : **Concurrently herewith**

For : **INGRESS NOISE CONTROL SYSTEM AND INGRESS NOISE  
BLOCKING DEVICE**

Serial No.: **Concurrently herewith**

June 7, 2000


Assistant Commissioner of Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

SUB-POWER OF ATTORNEY

S I R:

I, Samson Helfgott, Reg. No. 23,072 attorney of record  
herein, do hereby grant a sub-power of attorney to Linda S.  
Chan, Reg. No. 42,400, Jacqueline M. Steady, Reg. No., 44,354  
and Harris A. Wolin, Reg. No. 39,432 to act and sign in my  
behalf in the above-referenced application.

Respectfully submitted,



Samson Helfgott  
Reg.No 23,072

HELFGOTT & KARAS, P.C.  
60th FLOOR  
EMPIRE STATE BUILDING  
NEW YORK, NY 10118  
DOCKET NO.: FUJA17.393  
LHH:power

Filed Via Express Mail

Rec. No.: EL522391854US

On: June 7, 2000

By: Lydia Gonzalez

Any fee due as a result of this paper,  
not covered by an enclosed check may be  
charged on Deposit Acct. No. 08-1634.